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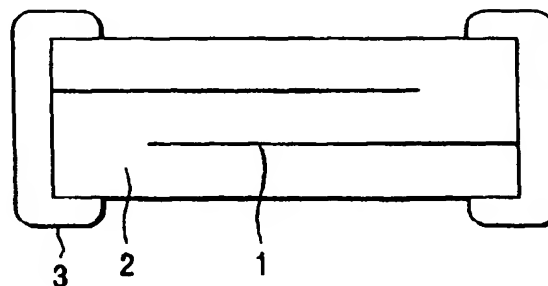
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(54) Dielectric porcelain composition

(57) A dielectric porcelain composition according to the present invention is composed of a main component expressed in a general formula of $x\text{BaO} \cdot y((1-t)\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot t\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot z\text{TiO}_2$, where $6 \leq x \leq 23$, $13 \leq y \leq 30$, $64 \leq z \leq 68$, $0 \leq t < 1$ and $x + y + z = 100$. The main component contains a sub component containing Cu oxide in the range of 0-1 to 3.0wt% in terms of CuO and glass composition in the range of 2.0 to 10wt%. Further,

90wt% or more of the glass composition is at least one selected from SiO_2 , B_2O_3 , MgO , BaO , SrO , ZnO and CaO , in the ranges of : $5\text{wt}\% \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 15\text{wt}\%$; $15\text{wt}\% \leq \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 25\text{wt}\%$; $50\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 80\text{wt}\%$; $90\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{SiO}_2 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 100\text{wt}\%$.

FIG. 1



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Description

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a dielectric porcelain composition mainly containing $\text{BaO} \cdot \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{TiO}_2$ having a sintering property at low temperature, enabling to use Ag, Cu or an alloy containing a main component of Ag or Cu as an internal conductor.

2. Description of the Related Art

[0002] Recently, mobile communication technologies such as car telephones, cellular phone and the like have been considerably developing. In the mobile communication, high frequency zone called as quasi microwaves of several hundred MHz to several GHz. Therefore, high frequency characteristics are made great account of also in electronic devices as resonators, filters or capacitors to be used in the mobile communication instruments. Concerning the recent popularization of the mobile communication, miniaturization and low price of the communicating instruments are important factors in addition to improvement of services. Accordingly, they are also demanded in regard to high frequency devices.

[0003] For example, in materials for the resonator, the following characteristics are required for the using frequency to improve and miniaturize characteristics of the high frequency characteristics.

(1) Specific dielectric constant is large: The resonator to be used nearly the microwave often utilizes that the wave length is shortened in a dielectric substance in proportion to the inverse number of a square root of dielectric constant. Accordingly, the length of the resonator can shorten the wavelength in proportion to the reverse number of the square root of the dielectric constant.

(2) Q is large: For the materials of the microwave, Q to be defined with $Q = 1/\tan \delta$ is used as valuation of dielectric loss, and that Q is large means the loss is small.

(3) Temperature change of the dielectric constant is small: The temperature change of the resonance frequency of the resonator or the filter is controlled to the utmost. Therefore, it is desirable that the temperature change of the dielectric constant is small.

(4) The sintering at low temperature is possible: It has recently been required to miniaturize electronic devices accompanying with miniaturization of the mobile communication instruments. Therefore, for realizing the miniaturization of devices, parts of surface mount devices (SMD) holding conductive electrodes within interiors thereof are changing to main streams. In this case, it is desirable to use Ag or Cu being low resistance as conductive electrodes for improving the loss characteristics of the device. However, since Ag or Cu has low melting points, it is required that the dielectric porcelain may be burned at temperature lower than their melting points. The matter of this concurrent burning is also pointed out when Ag or Cu is made capacitor materials for temperature compensation.

[0004] As the dielectric materials for the microwave, compositions as $\text{BaO} \cdot 4\text{TiO}_2$ group or BaO rare earth oxide $\cdot \text{TiO}_2$ group are known. In particular, as $\text{BaO} \cdot \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{TiO}_2$ group is high in the dielectric constant and the Q value, comprehensive studies have been made thereon. Recently, the sintering at low temperature has been carried out in these compositions, and is described in JP-A-3-295856, JP-A-5-97508, JP-A-6-223625, JP-A-6-211564, JP-A-5-234420, JP-A-5-319921, JP-A-5-319920, JP-A-6-116021, JP-A-6-116022, JP-A-8-167322, JP-A-8-167323, JP-A-8-208329, JP-A-8-167324, JP-A-8-208328, JP-A-5-319922, or JP-A-8-245262. (JP-A means "Unexamined Japanese Patent Publication (kokai)")

[0005] In these technologies, $\text{BaO} \cdot \text{rare earth oxide} \cdot \text{TiO}_2$ are used as a main component to which glass composition or glass composition and several kinds of sub component are added for carrying out the sintering at low temperature.

[0006] However, almost all of them contain PbO or Bi_2O_3 , in the main component or additives. Since PbO and Bi_2O_3 also have promoting effects of the sintering at low temperature in addition to improvement of the characteristics such as increasing the dielectric constant, effects of both are utilized for practicing as the materials sintered at low temperature for high frequency.

[0007] As described above, the dielectric porcelain of $\text{BaO} \cdot \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{TiO}_2$ group is high in the dielectric constant and Q, and small in temperature coefficient of the dielectric constant. It is utilized for dielectric substance for microwave. The sintering at low temperature has recently been realized in $\text{BaO} \cdot \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{TiO}_2$ group, and PbO and Bi_2O_3 are added for increasing the characteristics and promoting the sintering at low temperature. There are very scarcely inventions without both of PbO and Bi_2O_3 .

[0008] Environmental protection campaign of a global scale has further been raised. Therefore, also in the fields of electronic parts, it is expected to reduce environmental contaminating substances as PbO , Bi_2O_3 and others. When

substances contain environmental contamination, treating facilities of waste liquid or special equipment are necessary in manufacturing processes, and also in view of production cost, it is desirous not to contain such contaminating substances. Further, PbO, and Bi₂O₃ are easily evaporated at high temperature, and ready for dispersing factors, and yet being neither PbO nor Bi₂O₃ is desired.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] It is an object of the invention to provide a composition of dielectric porcelain for microwave, which is sintered at low temperature, containing no environmental contaminating substances such as PbO, Bi₂O, and others.

[0010] According to the present invention, a dielectric porcelain composition comprises a main component expressed in a general formula of $x\text{BaO} \cdot y((1-t)\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot t\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot z\text{TiO}_2$; where $6 \leq x \leq 23$, $13 \leq y \leq 30$, $64 \leq z \leq 68$, $0 \leq t < 1$ and $x + y + z = 100$; said main component containing a sub component comprising Cu oxide in the range of 0.1 to 3.0wt% in terms of CuO and glass composition in the range of 2.0 to 10wt%; wherein 90wt% or more of said glass composition is at least one selected from SiO₂, B₂O₃, MgO, BaO, SrO, ZnO and CaO, and said glass composition satisfies the conditions of: $5\text{wt}\% \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 15\text{wt}\%$; $15\text{wt}\% \leq \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 25\text{wt}\%$; $50\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 80\text{wt}\%$; $90\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{SiO}_2 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 100\text{wt}\%$.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] In the accompanying drawings:

- Fig. 1 is a view schematically showing the chip capacitor;
- Fig. 2 is a view of measuring TMA by the glass amount; and
- Fig. 3 is a view of measuring TMA by the CuO amount.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] The present invention will be described as follows in detail.

[0013] In the present invention, dielectric porcelain of BaO · Nd₂O₃ · TiO₂ group contains CuO and glass composition. Accordingly, it is possible to provide a dielectric porcelain composition which can be sintered at temperature below melting point of Ag, Cu or an alloy of Ag or Cu while keeping the dielectric characteristics to the utmost. The present inventors have been found out the excellent dielectric porcelain having the following condition.

[0014] The dielectric porcelain composition according to the present invention is composed of a main component expressed in a general formula of $x\text{BaO} \cdot y((1-t)\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot t\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot z\text{TiO}_2$, where $6 \leq x \leq 23$, $13 \leq y \leq 30$, $64 \leq z \leq 68$, $0 \leq t < 1$ and $x + y + z = 100$. Further, the main component contains a sub component containing Cu oxide in the range of 0.1 to 3.0wt% (preferably, 0.5 to 1.5wt%, and more preferably, 0.8 to 1.2wt%) in terms of CuO and glass composition in the range of 2.0 to 10wt% (preferably, 3.0 to 6.0wt%). Provided that 90wt% or more of the glass composition is at least due selected from SiO₂, B₂O₃, MgO, BaO, SrO, ZnO and CaO, in the ranges of: $5\text{wt}\% \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 15\text{wt}\%$; $15\text{wt}\% \leq \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 25\text{wt}\%$; $50\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 80\text{wt}\%$; $90\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{SiO}_2 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 100\text{wt}\%$. In this case, preferably, $70\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 80\text{wt}\%$; $95\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{SiO}_2 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 100\text{wt}\%$.

[0015] Explanation will be made to the dielectric characteristic aimed at by the invention.

[0016] The valuations of the dielectric characteristic were carried out with respect to the sintering property at low temperature, the specific dielectric constant, the temperature coefficient of the dielectric constant (hereafter called as "TCC") and the Q characteristic. At first, concerning the low temperature sintering property, the present invention is to provide the dielectric porcelain composition sintered at low temperature to be used to the electronic devices where Ag or Cu is an internal conductor. Therefore, the lowering of the low temperature sintering property is fatal, and this is a most important characteristic. Actually, it is judged that those having the density of the sintered body of 5.0g/cm³ or more after having been burned at temperature of 920°C are practically available.

[0017] Next, concerning the specific dielectric constant, when the composition according to the present invention is used to the resonator of the dielectric substance for the high frequency, since the length of the resonator depends on the magnitude of the dielectric constant, it is advantageous that the dielectric constant is large for miniaturizing the resonator. The dielectric porcelain composition of the invention is considered to provide various electronic devices where Ag or Cu is an internal conductor. Therefore, since preferable values of the dielectric constant cannot be instantly determined, the present invention does not especially take up the values of the dielectric constant as a matter.

[0018] The temperature coefficient (TCC) of the dielectric constant is calculated in the following formula (1) in the present study.

$$TCC(\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}) = (C_{85^{\circ}\text{C}} - C_{-25^{\circ}\text{C}})/C_{25^{\circ}\text{C}} \times 1/110 \times 1,000,000 \quad (1)$$

where TCC: temperature coefficient of the dielectric constant of -25°C to 85°C ; $C_{85^{\circ}\text{C}}$: Capacitance at 85°C ; $C_{25^{\circ}\text{C}}$: Capacitance at 25°C ; and $C_{-25^{\circ}\text{C}}$: Capacitance at -25°C .

[0019] When the present invention is used to the resonator of the dielectric constant, it is preferable that TCC is within $\pm 30\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$. When the present invention is used to the dielectric filter, it is preferable that TCC is within $\pm 100\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$. In addition, the present invention may be utilized as a capacitor for temperature compensation other than the dielectric filter. In this case, TCC widens the application field by having comprehensive values. From these matters, it is preferable that a target of TCC is set near 0 (zero), but there is no problem if the absolute value of TCC is large.

[0020] Finally, concerning the Q characteristic, as mentioned, the present invention is to provide the electronic device which Ag or Cu is the internal conductor. Accordingly, as the lowering of the Q characteristic means a large loss of the electronic device, the Q characteristic larger than a certain extent is necessary. Accordingly, in the present invention, it is determined that the target of the Q characteristic to be 1000 or more.

[0021] Further explanation will be made to reasons for defining the range of the dielectric porcelain composition.

[0022] The composition of the main component gives large influences to the dielectric characteristics of the dielectric constant, $Q(=1/\tan \delta)$, TCC and the low temperature sintering property. If BaO is 6mol% or less, the dielectric constant lowers, and the sintering property also lowers. Since the lowering of the sintering property is fatal in regard to the object of the invention which is to provide the electronic device where Ag or Cu is the internal conductor, the amount of BaO is limited to a range enabling to secure the sintering property at low temperature. If it increases over 23mol%, the dielectric constant is large and the sintering property heightens, but TCC largely shifts toward a minus side as well as the Q characteristic lowers. When the Q characteristic lowers, since loss of the electronic device to be provided is large and not practical, the amount of BaO is limited to a range enabling to secure the Q characteristic.

[0023] If Nd_2O_3 or the combination of Nd_2O_3 and Sm_2O_3 exceed 30mol%, the dielectric constant lowers as well as the sintering property lowers. Thus, Nd_2O_3 is limited to a range enabling to secure the sintering property. If it is less than 13mol%, the dielectric constant increases and the sintering property heightens, but TCC and the Q characteristic are deteriorated. Therefore, the amount of Nd_2O_3 is limited to a range not deteriorating the Q characteristic.

[0024] Depending on the content of Sm_2O_3 , TCC may be improved as maintaining other characteristics.

[0025] If TiO_2 is Less than 64mol%, TCC largely shifts toward a plus side as well as the Q characteristic lowers. TiO_2 is limited to a range not deteriorating the Q characteristic. If it exceeds 68mol%, the sintering property lowers as well as TCC largely shifts toward the minus side. Therefore, the amount of TiO_2 is limited to a range enabling to secure the sintering property.

[0026] For such reasons, the composition of the main component is defined.

[0027] Ranges of the composition of the sub component will be explained. Concerning the amount of CuO, if it is less than 0.1wt% with respect to 100 weight parts of the main component, the sintering effect by CuO is insufficient. Therefore, the amount of CuO is limited to a range to enabling to secure the sintering property. When the amount of CuO exceeds 3.0wt%, the Q characteristic lowers as well as TCC is made nonlinear. Thus, the amount of CuO is defined in a range not deteriorating the Q characteristic. The limiting range is 0.1 to 3.0wt%.

[0028] Concerning the amount of the glass composition, if it is less than 2.0wt% with respect to the main component, the low temperature sintering effect is insufficient. When the amount of the glass exceeds 10.0wt%, the dielectric constant lowers as well as the Q characteristic deteriorates. The glass amount is limited in a range of 2.0 to 10.0wt% enabling to secure the low temperature sintering property and the Q characteristic.

[0029] Concerning the glass composition, when SiO_2 is 15wt% or more, or B_2O_3 is less than 15wt%, the sintering promotion effect is insufficient. When SiO_2 is less than 5wt%, or B_2O_3 exceeds 25wt%, vitrification is difficult and not practical. It is desirable the glass composition is composed of any of SiO_2 , B_2O_3 , MgO, BaO, SrO, ZnO and CaO. For example, in case of other inorganic elements as Al_2O_3 , the sintering promotion effect is lowered, and the amounts of other inorganic elements should be less than 10wt%. For such reasons, the limiting ranges of the sub component are determined. Further, Ag can be added as a subcomponent. By adding Ag in the dielectric element, when Ag or Ag alloy is used as an inner conductor, it is possible to compress to disperse Ag from the inner electrode to the dielectric material. Incidentally, it is preferable that the content of Ag is in the range of 0.3 to 1.5wt% with respect to the total amount of the main component.

[0030] Still further explanation will be made to the method for producing the dielectric composition.

[0031] At first, oxides of barium, neodymium and titanium as main component and oxide of samarium if required are prepared. With respect to raw materials, oxides are not necessarily required, for example, when employing substances which turn out oxides by a heat treatment such as carbonate, hydroxide, sulfide and others, it is possible to obtain the dielectric porcelain composition equivalent to a case of using the oxides. These raw materials are weighed to be predetermined amounts, mixed and calcined.

[0032] The mixing may depend on a wet mixture using water for 4 to 24 hours. The temporary burning plays role of composing compounds from the mixture of raw materials as the main component ($\text{BaO} \cdot \text{rare earth oxide} \cdot \text{TiO}_2$), pref-

erably at temperature of 1100 to 1350°C for 1 to 24 hours.

[0033] CuO and glass powder as the sub component of the fixed amounts are weighed with respect to the calcined main component, and mixed and pulverized together with the main component. The mixing and pulverizing also may depend on the wet mixture of the water. More preferably, this mixture is once again burned at temperature lower than the temporary burning for example, 650 to 850°C for 1 to 10 hours, and it is better to grind such burned powders to desired diameter and use them. It is possible to uniformly disperse the main component and the sub component by once again calcining, to obtain powders of less dispersion range, and accordingly to heighten working effectiveness as a molding in a later process.

[0034] The obtained powder is mixed with an organic binder as polyvinyl alcoholic, acrylic or ethylcellulose groups, and then molded into a desired shape, followed burning. The molding may depend on a wet molding of a sheet method or a printing method, or a dry molding of a press shaping. In view of desired shapes, the molding methods may be selected. The burning is preferably performed in an oxidizing atmosphere, for example, as an air, and the burning temperature is suitable at around 850 to 1100°C for 1 to 24 hours.

[0035] Consequently, it is possible to carry out the low temperature burning lower than the melting point of Ag, Cu or the alloy of Ag or Cu, and to compose electronic parts where these metals are internal conductors. As a result, it is possible to improve, miniaturize and make low costs of various characteristics of the devices for high frequency. Besides, by containing Cu, it is possible to reduce the glass amount than conventionally, thus contributing to the low costs in addition to the improvement of the dielectric characteristic.

[0036] Furthermore, since the composition according to the present invention does not include any environmental contaminating substances such as PbO, Bi₂O₃, and the like, devices suited to parts of the recent environment protection may be provided, and any especial equipment for treating waste liquids is not required, thereby making for the low cost. PbO and Bi₂O₃ are easily evaporated at high temperature, and as the present invention does not contain these evaporating substances, it is possible to provide the dielectric porcelain composition effective in removing instability in the manufacturing process.

EXAMPLES

[0037] The present invention will be practically explained in the following examples.

(Example 1)

[0038] BaCO₃, Nd(OH)₃ and TiO₂ were used as starting materials, weighed such that the mixing ratios of BaO, Nd₂O₃ and TiO₂ after burning were as shown in Table 1, added with pure water to be 30% concentration of a slurry, wet-mixed in a ball mill for 16 hours, and then dried. Subsequently, the dried powder was calcined in the air at temperature of 1250°C for 2 hours. The calcined powder, the powder of glass kind A in Table 2, and CuO were weighed as shown in Table 1, added with the pure water to be 33% concentration of the slurry, and wet-pulverized in the ball mill for 24 hours, followed by drying to turn out the dielectric powder.

Table I

Sample Nos.	Comparative examples	Composition of main component (mol%)				Sub component (wt%)			Burning temp.	Electrical properties				Memorandum
		BaO	Nd ₂ O ₃	Sm ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Glass kinds	Glass contents	CuO contents		Sintered density	ϵ	Q	TCC	
1	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	0	0	1300°C	5.1	89	4800	-160	Influences of sintered assistants
2		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	2	1	920°C	5.4	84	4810	-42	
3		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	3	1	920°C	5.3	82	3810	-39	
4		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	5	1	920°C	5.3	84	4940	-43	
5		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	5	0.1	920°C	5.4	84	4220	-47	
6		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	5	0.5	920°C	4.8	91	2000	-250	
7	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	1	1	920°C	5.3	60	2000	-105	
8		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	10	1	920°C	5.3	48	980	-160	
9	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	16	1	920°C	4.9	84	3000	-42	
10	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	5	0.05	920°C	5.3	79	1000	100	
11		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	5	3	920°C	5.3	82	120	120	
12	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	A	5	5	920°C	5.3	82	120	120	

Table 2

Glass kinds	Comparative examples	SiO ₂	B ₂ O ₃	MgO	CaO	BaO	SrO	ZaO	Sub total	Total	Al ₂ O ₃
A		9	22			9		58	67	98	
B		11	22					58	58	92	
C		15	22	5		56			61	98	
D		11	21		9			58	58	90	
E		11	22					57	66	99	
F		11	22				9	56	65	98	
G		15	25	43		13			55	96	2
H	*	14	22	38		6			44	79	15
I	*	40	4			46			46	90	10
J	*	53	7		22				22	82	14
K	*	76	20						0	96	1
L	*	64	18			3			3	85	6

[0039] To 100 weight parts of the obtained dielectric powder, 6.0 weight part of ethylcellulose as a binder and 90 weight parts of terpineol as a solvent were added, mixed, and dispersed by 3 rollers mill, and the dielectric paste was prepared. The dielectric paste and the Ag paste were alternately laminated by a screen process printing method, and cut into green chips of 4.5mm x 3.2mm. The green chips were burned in the air for 2 hours, and burned with Ag as the external electrodes so as to make chip capacitors. The sintering property at low temperature was confirmed with the concentration after having been sintered. The dielectric characteristics of the materials were valued with the dielectric constant of the obtained chip capacitors, $Q (= 1/\tan \delta)$ and TCC (temperature coefficients of the dielectric constants from -25°C to 85°C).

[0040] A cross sectional view of the chip capacitor is shown in Fig.1. In the drawing, reference numeral 1 designates an internal electrode; 2, the dielectric element, and 3, a terminal electrode of Ag. The obtained dielectric characteristics are shown in Table 1. In Table 1, the sintered density has a unit of (g/cm³), ϵ and Q have unit of dimensionless, and TCC has a unit of (ppm/°C). Figs- 2 and 3 show measured results of heat shrinking behaviors by using the green chips.

[0041] Fig. 2 shows measured results of TMA (Thermal Mechanical Analysis) by the glass amount, where an axis of abscissa shows temperature and an axis of ordinate shows shrinkage ratio. The measuring was made at heating ratio of 10°C/min. It is seen from Fig.2 that Sample No.1 shows the shrinkage percent of near zero, and the sintering did not appear until 1200°C, while Samples Nos. 2 to 4 show fixed shrinkage, from which is seen that the sintering was minute.

[0042] Fig. 3 shows measured results of TMA by the amount of CuO where the axis of abscissa shows temperature and the axis of ordinate shows the shrinkage percent. The measuring was made at heating ratio of 10°C/min. It is seen that each of them is the good sintered condition. The materials of each Table were held at the described temperatures for 2 hours.

[0043] From Figs. 2 and 3, it is seen that the sintered characteristics are improved by containing the glass powder and CuO, and the sintering was accomplished at temperature below the melting point of Ag (960°C or less). From Table 1, the dielectric characteristics when containing the glass powder and CuO in the composition are practically sufficient.

[0044] When the amount of CuO is less than 0.1wt%, the low temperature sintering property is insufficient as shown in Sample No. 10, and practically difficult. When it exceeds 3.0wt%, the Q characteristic goes down as shown in Sample No. 12, and also practically difficult.

[0045] When the glass amount is less than 2.0wt%, the low temperature sintering property is insufficient as shown in sample No. 7, practically difficult. When it exceeds 10wt%, the Q characteristic goes down as shown in Sample No. 9, and also practically difficult.

[0046] From these results, the sintering promotion effect by containing the glass powder and CuO is apparent. If these components are contained in the range set forth in the present invention, the sintering is possible at temperature below the Ag melting point while satisfying the practically sufficient dielectric characteristics.

(Example 2)

[0047] BaCO₃, Nd(OH)₃ and TiO₂ were used as starting materials, weighed such that the mixing ratios of BaO, Nd₂O₃ and TiO₂ after burning were as shown in Table 3, added with pure water to be 30% concentration of a slurry, wet-mixed in a ball mill for 16 hours, and then dried. Subsequently, the dried powder was calcined in the air at temperature of 1250°C for 2 hours. The calcined powder, the powder of glass kinds B to L in Table 2, and CuO were weighed as shown in Table 2, added with the pure water to be 33% concentration of the slurry, and wet-pulverized in the ball mill for 24 hours, followed by drying to turn out the dielectric powder.

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Table 3

Sample Nos.	Comparative examples	Composition of main component (mol%)					Sub component (wt%)			Burning temp.	Electrical properties				Memorandum
		BaO	Nd ₂ O ₃	Sm ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Glass kinds	Glass contents	CuO contents	Sintered density		ϵ	Q	TCC		
13		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	B	5	1	920°C	5.5	86	3710	-39	Influences of glass composition	
14		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	C	5	1	920°C	5.4	82	4690	-56		
15		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	D	5	1	920°C	5.4	84	3250	-45		
16		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	E	5	1	920°C	5.4	83	3300	-51		
17		18.6	15.4	0	66.1	F	5	1	920°C	5.4	83	3400	-45		
18		18.5	15.4	0	66.1	G	5	1	920°C	5.3	74	3720	-15		
19	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	H	5	1	920°C	4.8	68	4320	-11		
20	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	I	5	1	920°C	4.9	77	1490	-34		
21	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	J	5	1	920°C	4.3	75	420	-85		
22	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	K	5	1	920°C	4.3	65	1740	-242		
23	*	18.5	15.4	0	66.1	L	5	1	920°C	4.2	78	930	-121		

[0048] To 100 weight parts of the obtained dielectric powder, 6.0 weight part of ethylcellulose as a binder and 90 weight parts of terpeneol as a solvent were added, mixed, and dispersed by 3 rollers mill, and the dielectric paste was

prepared. The dielectric paste and the Ag paste were alternately laminated by a screen process printing method, and cut into green chips of 4.5mm x 3.2mm. The green chips were burned in the air for 2 hours, and burned with Ag as the external electrodes so as to make chip capacitors. The sintering property at low temperature was confirmed with the concentration after having been sintered.

[0049] The obtained dielectric characteristics are shown in Table 3. The sintered density in Table 3 has a unit of (g/cm^3), ϵ and Q have a unit of dimensionless, and TCC has a unit of ($\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$).

[0050] The sintering property is improved by containing the glass powder and CuO in the present invention, and the sintering at temperature below the melting point of Ag (960°C) is possible.

[0051] The glass composition will be referred to. If SiO_2 is less than 5wt%, the vitrification is difficult and not practical. If it exceeds 15wt%, the low temperature sintering property is not good as Samples Nos. 20 to 23 in Table 2.

[0052] When B_2O_3 is less than 15wt%, the sintering property is bad as Samples 20 and 21 of Table 3. If it exceeds 25wt%, the vitrification is difficult and not practical.

[0053] When ($\text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}$) is less than 50wt%, the sintering is not good as Samples Nos. 19 to 23 of Table 3. If it exceeds 80wt%, SiO_2 becomes less than 5wt% or B_2O_3 becomes less than 15wt%. If SiO_2 is less than 5wt%, the vitrification is difficult. If B_2O_3 is less than 15wt%, the sintering property is inferior. That is, the sintering promotion effect is insufficient.

[0054] When ($\text{SiO}_2 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}$) is less than 90wt%, the sintering is not good as Samples Nos. 19, 21 and 23 of Table 3. When it is up to 100wt%, the sintering property and Q are satisfied as Samples Nos. 2 to 6, 13 to 18.

[0055] From these results, it is seen that the sintering is possible at temperature below the Ag melting point while satisfying the practically sufficient dielectric characteristic by containing the glass powder and CuO in the range of the invention.

(Example 3)

[0056] BaCO_3 , $\text{Nd}(\text{OH})_3$ and TiO_2 were used as starting materials, weighed such that the mixing ratios of BaO, Nd_2O_5 and TiO_2 after burning were as shown in Table 4, added with pure water to be 30% concentration of a slurry, wet-mixed in a ball mill for 16 hours, and then dried. Subsequently, the dried powder was calcined in the air at temperature of 1250°C for 2 hours. The calcined powder, the glass powder and CuO were weighed as shown in Table 4, added with the pure water to be 33% concentration of the slurry, and wet-pulverized in the ball mill for 24 hours, followed by drying to turn out the dielectric powder.

Table 4

Sample Nos.	Comparative examples	Composition of main component (mol%)					Sub component (wt%)			Burning temp.	Electrical properties				Memorandum
		BaO	Nd ₂ O ₃	Sm ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Glass kinds	Glass contents	CuO contents	Sintered density		ε	Q	TCC		
24		9.45	24.42	0	66.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.3	58.6	4970	68	Influences of main component composition	
25		6.45	27.42	0	66.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.1	49.2	6670	124		
26	*	6.45	24.42	0	69.13	A	6	1	920°C	4.4	64.9	2620	-255		
27	*	9.45	21.42	0	69.13	A	5	1	920°C	4.6	62	2380	-272		
28		12.45	21.42	0	66.13	A	5	1	920°C	5.4	65	4770	8		
29	*	12.45	24.42	0	63.13	A	5	1	920°C	5.4	52	340	141		
30	*	9.45	27.42	0	63.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.3	41	190	268		
31		14.45	19.42	0	66.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.4	68.3	4310	1		
32		16.45	17.42	0	66.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.5	74.8	3820	-30		
33		18.45	16.42	0	66.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.4	77.9	3530	-58		
34		16.45	18.42	0	65.13	A	5	1	920°C	5.6	68.8	2830	23		
35		18.45	18.42	0	65.13	A	5	1	920°C	5.5	81.3	3520	-54		
36		16.45	19.42	0	64.13	A	5	1	920°C	5.6	65.7	2100	83		
37		18.45	17.42	0	84.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.5	78.1	2250	-12		
38		20.45	15.42	0	84.13	A	5	1	920°C	5.5	91	2500	-244		
39		22.45	13.42	0	84.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.5	99.7	1100	-191		
40		21.45	13.42	0	85.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.4	94.4	1620	-177		
41		20.45	13.42	0	66.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.3	81.5	2910	-108		
42		6.00	30.00	0	84.00	A	6	1	920°C	5.7	45	2000	150		
43		6.00	26.00	0	68.00	A	5	1	920°C	5.1	53	3900	-100		
44		12.50	19.50	0	68.00	A	5	1	920°C	5.1	68	3500	-100		
45		16.60	15.50	0	68.00	A	6	1	920°C	5.2	73	3500	-100		
46		19.00	13.00	0	68.00	A	6	1	920°C	5.3	79	2300	-160		
47	*	4.00	32.00	0	84.00	A	6	1	920°C	4.9	41	1800	176		
48	*	4.00	30.00	0	66.00	A	6	1	920°C	4.8	45	7200	145		
49	*	25.45	11.42	0	83.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.4	128.3	480	-429		
50	*	25.45	11.42	0	64.13	A	6	1	920°C	5.3	111.9	650	-222		
51	*	23.45	11.42	0	84.13	A	6	1	920°C	6.3	96.6	960	-184		

[0057] To 100 weight parts of the obtained dielectric powder, 6.0 weight part of ethylcellulose as a binder and 90 weight parts of terpeneol as a solvent were added, mixed, and dispersed by 3 rolls, and the dielectric paste was pre-

pared. The dielectric paste and the Ag paste were alternately laminated by a screen process printing method, and cut into green chips of 4.5mm x 3.2mm. The green chips were burned in the air for 2 hours, and burned with Ag as the external electrodes so as to make chip capacitors.

[0058] The obtained dielectric characteristics are shown in Table 4. The sintered density in Table 4 has a unit of (g/cm³), ϵ and Q have a unit of dimensionless, and TCC has a unit of (ppm/°C).

[0059] From Table 4, it is seen that when the composition of BaO, Nd₂O₃ and TiO₂ are within the range of the present invention, the dielectric characteristics are practically sufficient.

[0060] That is, when BaO is less than 6 mol%, the low temperature sintering property is made superior as Sample No. 47 of Table 4, and the dielectric constant goes down. When it exceeds 23 mol%, Q is small as Samples Nos. 49 to 51 of Table 4.

[0061] When Nd₂O₃ is less than 13 mol%, Q is small as Samples Nos. 49 to 51 of Table 4. When it exceeds 30 mol%, the sintering property is not good as Sample 47 of Table 4.

[0062] When TiO₂ is less than 64 mol%, Q is small as Samples Nos. 29 and 30 of Table 4. When it exceeds 68 mol%, the sintering property is not good as Samples Nos. 26 and 27 of Table 4.

[0063] Thus, by selecting the composition of the main component as the present invention, it is possible to select the comprehensive dielectric constants from 40 to 80 or more while keeping the small temperature coefficient. Further, the burning at temperature below the Ag melting point as maintaining the predetermined dielectric characteristics is possible.

(Example 4)

[0064] BaCO₃, Nd(OH)₃, Sm₂O₃ and TiO₂ were used as starting materials, weighed such that the mixing ratios of BaO, Nd₂O₃, Sm₂O₃ and TiO₂ after burning were as shown in Table 5, added with pure water to be 30% concentration of a slurry, wet-mixed in a ball mill for 16 hours, and then dried. Subsequently, the dried powder was calcined in the air at temperature of 1250°C for 2 hours. The calcined powder, the glass powder and CuO were weighed as shown in Table 5, added with the pure water to be 33% concentration of the slurry, and wet-pulverized in the ball mill for 24 hours, followed by drying to turn out the dielectric powder.

Table 5

Sample Nos.	Comparative examples	Composition of main component (mol%)				Sub component (wt%)			Burning temp.	Electrical properties				Memorandum
		BaO	Nd ₂ O ₃	Sm ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	Glass kinds	Glass contents	CuO contents		Sintered density	ϵ	Q	TCC	
52		18.5	16.5	0	65	A	5	1	920°C	5.5	78.1	1740	-23	Influence of Sm ₂ O ₃ substitution
53		18.5	14.85	1.65	65	A	5	1	920°C	5.4	82.9	3660	-78	
54		18.5	11.55	4.95	65	A	5	1	920°C	5.5	80.4	3480	-1	
55		18.5	8.25	8.25	65	A	5	1	920°C	5.7	76.8	3270	20	
56		18.5	4.95	11.55	65	A	5	1	920°C	5.7	82.2	1710	8	
57		18.5	0.01	16.49	65	A	5	1	920°C	5.8	82.6	1370	74	
58		18.5	8.25	8.25	65	B	5	1	920°C	6.7	77	2900	23	
59		18.5	8.25	8.25	65	C	5	1	920°C	6.7	75.5	3420	19	
60		18.5	8.25	8.25	65	D	5	1	920°C	5.7	78	2650	22	
61	*	18.5	8.25	8.25	65	K	5	1	920°C	4.3	69.2	1540	-10	
62	*	18.5	8.25	8.25	65	L	5	1	920°C	4.2	72.1	920	-13	

[0065] To 100 weight parts of the obtained dielectric powder, 6.0 weight part of ethylcellulose as a binder and 90 weight parts of terpineol as a solvent were added, mixed, and dispersed by 3 rollers mill, and the dielectric paste was prepared. The dielectric paste and the Ag paste were alternately laminated by a screen process printing method, and

cut into green chips of 4.5mm x 3.2mm. The green chips were burned in the air for 2 hours, and burned with Ag as the external electrodes so as to make chip capacitors.

[0066] The obtained dielectric characteristics are shown in Table 3. The sintered density in Table 5 has a unit of (g/cm^3), ϵ and Q have a unit of dimensionless, and TCC has a unit of ($\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$).

[0067] As apparent from Samples Nos.52 to 57 of Table 5, it is seen that also when Sm_2O_3 as the rare earth is substituted for Nd_2O_3 in the main component, the sintering below the Ag melting point is possible while maintaining the practically sufficient dielectric constant. Further, by the substitution of Sm_2O_3 , the temperature coefficient can be set at optional values. When the substitution is made by Sm_2O_3 , according to the glass composition, of the invention, the low temperature sintering is possible while maintaining the practically sufficient dielectric characteristics as Samples Nos. 58 to 60 of Table 5. However, as shown in Samples Nos. 61 and 62 of Table 5, according to the glass composition out of the invention, the low temperature sintering is not good.

[0068] There are many reports of the low temperature sintering of the microwave dielectrics of BaO - rare earth oxides - TiO_2 group. Differences between the present invention and the conventional art will be described.

[0069] In JP-A-3-295856, JP-A-5-97508, JP-A-5-319921, JP-A-5-319922, JP-A-6-116021, JP-A-6-116022, JP-A-8-167324, and JP-A-8-245262, since one or both of PbO and Bi_2O_3 are contained in the main component, the difference from the invention is apparent. In JP-A-5-97508, JP-A-5-234420, JP-A-6-211564, JP-A-6-223625, JP-A-8-167322, JP-A-8-167323, JP-A-8-167324, JP-A-8-208328 and JP-A-8-208329, since one or both of PbO and Bi_2O_3 are added to the glass composition or the sub component to be added to the main component, the difference from the invention is apparent. In JP-A-5-319920, JP-A-5-319921, JP-A-6-116021 and JP-A-6-116022, there are all or parts of claims containing neither of PbO nor Bi_2O_3 , but CuO is indispensable in the present invention for promoting the sintering, and the inclusion of CuO is apparently recognized in the low temperature sintering promotion effect, and from this fact the present invention is different from the known technologies not including CuO .

[0070] According to the invention, it is possible to provide the dielectric porcelain composition enabling to burn at temperature below the melting point of Ag, Cu or an alloy of Ag or Cu, while maintaining the dielectric characteristics to the utmost by including CuO and the glass element to the dielectric porcelain of $\text{BaO} \cdot \text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{TiO}_2$ group. Accordingly, it is possible to compose electronic parts where these metals are internal conductors, resulting in improving, miniaturizing and making low costs of various characteristics of the devices for high frequency. In particular, the present invention makes use of CuO in addition to the glass element practiced conventionally. By containing CuO , it is possible to reduce the glass amount than conventionally, thus contributing to the low costs in addition to the improvement of the dielectric characteristic.

[0071] Furthermore, since the composition according to the present invention does not include any environmental contaminating substances such as PbO , Bi_2O_3 , and the like, the devices suited to parts of the recent environment protection may be provided, and any especial equipment for treating waste liquids is not required, thereby making for the low cost. PbO and Bi_2O_3 are easily evaporated at high temperature, and as the present invention does not contain these evaporating substances, it is possible to provide the dielectric porcelain composition effective in removing instability in the manufacturing process.

Claims

1. A dielectric porcelain composition comprising:

a main component expressed in a general formula of $x\text{BaO} \cdot y((1-t)\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot t\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot z\text{TiO}_2$;

where $6 \leq x \leq 23$, $13 \leq y \leq 30$, $64 \leq z \leq 68$, $0 \leq t < 1$ and $x + y + z = 100$;

said main component containing a sub component comprising Cu oxide in the range of 0.1 to 3.0wt% in terms of CuO and glass composition in the range of 2.0 to 10wt%;

wherein 90wt% or more of said glass composition is at least one selected from SiO_2 , B_2O_3 , MgO , BaO , SrO , ZnO and CaO , and said glass composition satisfies the conditions of: $5\text{wt}\% \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 15\text{wt}\%$; $15\text{wt}\% \leq \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 25\text{wt}\%$; $50\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 80\text{wt}\%$; $90\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{SiO}_2 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 100\text{wt}\%$.

2. The dielectric porcelain composition according to claim 1, wherein a density of the sintered body after having been burned at 920°C is $5.0\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ or more.

3. The dielectric porcelain composition according to claim 1, wherein Q characteristic is 1000 or more.

FIG. 1

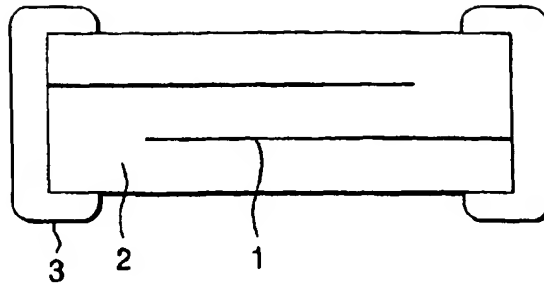


FIG. 2

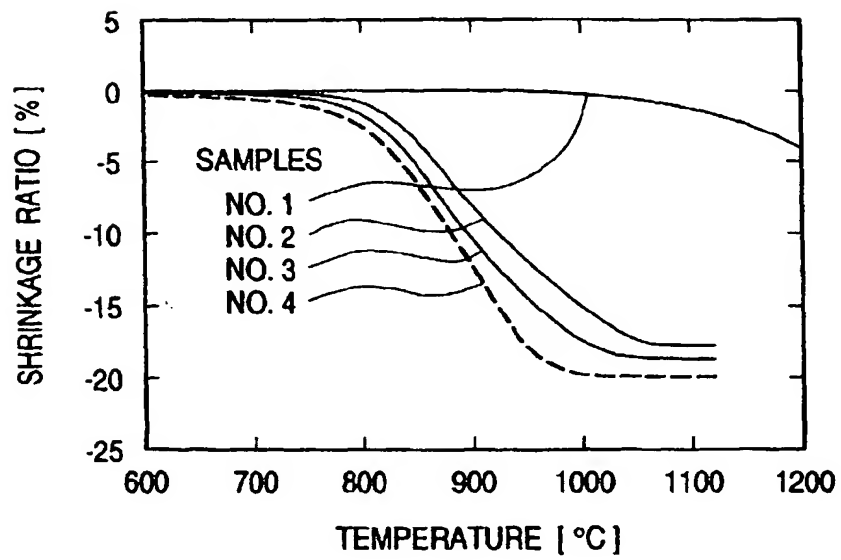
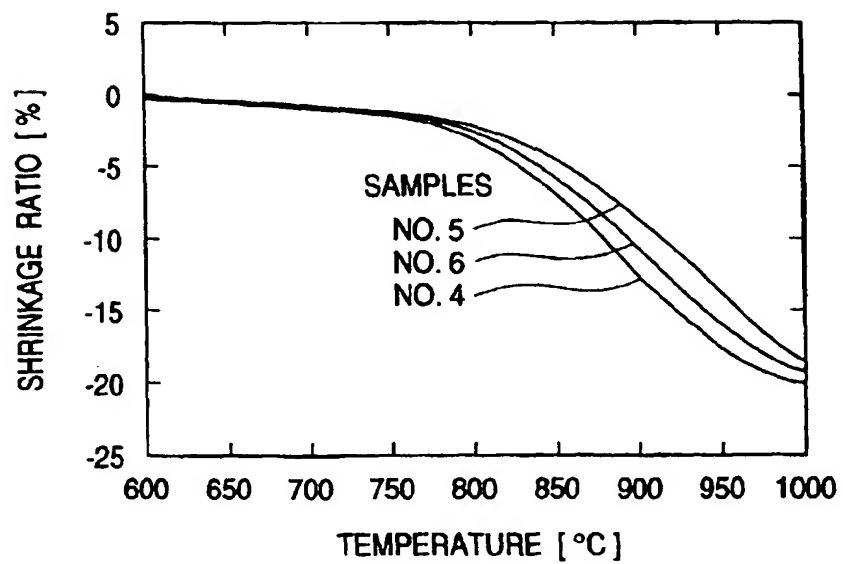


FIG. 3



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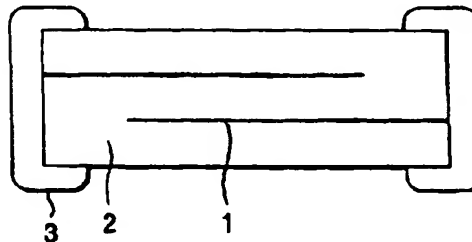
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(54) Dielectric porcelain composition

(57) A dielectric porcelain composition according to the present invention is composed of a main component expressed in a general formula of $x\text{BaO} \cdot y((1-t)\text{Nd}_2\text{O}_3 + t\text{Sm}_2\text{O}_3) \cdot z\text{TiO}_2$, where $6 \leq x \leq 23$, $13 \leq y \leq 30$, $64 \leq z \leq 68$, $0 \leq t < 1$ and $x + y + z = 100$. The main component contains a sub component containing Cu oxide in the range of 0.1 to 3.0wt% in terms of CuO and glass composition in the range of 2.0 to 10wt%. Further,

90wt% or more of the glass composition is at least one selected from SiO_2 , B_2O_3 , MgO , BaO , SrO , ZnO and CaO , in the ranges of : $5\text{wt}\% \leq \text{SiO}_2 \leq 15\text{wt}\%$; $15\text{wt}\% \leq \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \leq 25\text{wt}\%$; $50\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 80\text{wt}\%$; $90\text{wt}\% \leq (\text{SiO}_2 + \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{MgO} + \text{BaO} + \text{SrO} + \text{ZnO} + \text{CaO}) \leq 100\text{wt}\%$.

FIG. 1



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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1997, no. 07, 31 July 1997 (1997-07-31) & JP 09 071462 A (UBE IND LTD), 18 March 1997 (1997-03-18) * abstract *	1-3	H01B3/12 C04B35/468
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1996, no. 07, 31 July 1996 (1996-07-31) & JP 08 059344 A (MURATA MFG CO LTD), 5 March 1996 (1996-03-05) * abstract *	1-3	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
			H01B C04B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 8 June 2000	Examiner Drouot-Onillon, M-C
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